CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

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Marshal KIM IL SUNG, Great Leader, Calls At Unit of KPA and Congratulates Armymen On 21st Birthday of Korean People's Army

FROM THE SPOT, Feb. 8 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, called Feb. 8 at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Li Do Won belongs and congratulated the armymen there on the 21st anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

The entire armymen of the unit who had the great honour of celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army in the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, whom our people and the officers and men of the People's Army always revere deep in their hearts, were filled with a feeling of unbounded happiness and joy.

The armymen of the unit lined up on either side of the road, regarding it as great pride and honour to meet Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and show him their reliable features as the invincible revolutionary armed forces firmly prepared politically and ideologically, militarily and technically, as a modernized cadre army, each being a match for a hundred foes, which is capable of wiping out the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the enemy, at one blow and accomplishing the revolutionary cause of the national unification, if the enemy dare pounce upon us. The family members of armymen, also turned out in their holiday best, carrying flowers in their hands.

Waiting for the arrival of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, they retrospected with deep emotion the militant path of victory and glory traversed by our People's Army. Their faces registered their unbounded reverence for and trust in the Leader, ardent loyalty to him and infinite pride and honour of being revolutionary soldiers of the Leader who organized and guided the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15 years in the dark period of the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and restored the lost fatherland, put forth the great ideas of *Juche* and the military line of self-defence, their embodiment, and founded the Korean People's Army, the direct continuer of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and fostered it into the invincible revolutionary armed forces.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, called Feb. 8 at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Li Do Won belongs, on the 21st birthday of the heroic Korean People's Army.

At 10 in the morning the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived at the unit.

The moment, enthusiastic cheers "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" broke out, re-echoing from hill to hill, high and low, on the defence line and reaching the skies.

Shouting *manse* (hurrah) at the top of their voices and waving flowers above their heads, the entire armymen of the unit and their family members enthusiastically welcomed Comrade Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and great Leader of the revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, was met on the spot by General Oh Jin Woo, Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, Lieutenant-General Ahn Yung Hwan, Director of the General Political Bureau of the Korean People's Army, and generals of the unit.

With a broad smile on his face, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the benevolent father of our People's Armymen, waved his hand to the enthusiastically welcoming armymen and slowly passed by in front of the ranks.

The armymen of the unit who, firmly armed with the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader, the unitary ideology of our Party, had vigorously dashed along the road of the revolution indicated by him, shouted *manse* again and again looking on Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who founded the Korean People's Army, summoned our Party, people and armymen to the heroic war of resistance for crushing and wiping out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and thus led the righteous Fatherland Liberation War to victory, energetically organized and mustered our people in the struggle for carrying out the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence and thus built up in a short space of time a socialist power with advanced socialist system, solid foundation of independent national economy, powerful all-people defence system and brilliant national culture in this land and always leads with confidence our people and People's Army to victory and glory, to socialism and communism.

They who, taking to heart the orders of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the Supreme Commander, heroically fought on Height 1,211, Height 351 and on the Rakdong River where a bloody hand-to-hand fight took place and on numerous other hills of the fatherland and fields of fierce battles in the hard-fought Fatherland Liberation War, they who had striven with might and main solidly to build up the People's Army into the army of the Party, army of the revolution and army of the working class by emulating the infinite loyalty of the anti-Japanese guerrillas to the Leader and their indomitable fighting spirit and traditional trait of the unity of the officers and men and unity of the army and people, the revolutionary soldiers who had been defending the Leader with singlehearted devotion defying death at any time and in any place warmly welcomed the respected and beloved Leader, having scored proud successes in combat preparation and in the strengthening of the combat power.

Looking around the unit, Comrade Kim Il Sung noted with high praise that everything is well furnished out to suit the combat and political training and life of the armymen.

Comrade Kim Il Sung acquainted himself down to the details with the combat preparation and organizational and political life of the armymen of the unit and gave them important instructions to be a guide to them in the struggle for strengthening the combat power of the People's Army in every way and perfecting their combat preparation still further.

He also saw an art performance prepared by the armymen of the unit with whole heart and posed for a photograph together with the entire armymen of the unit.

Comrade Kim Il Sung sent gifts to the armymen of the unit, marking the 21st anniversary of the founding of the People's Army.

The entire armymen of the unit who significantly marked the 21st anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army in the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, confirmed their determination to arm themselves more firmly with the unitary ideology of the Party, defend the Party and the Leader with their lives, safeguard the socialist fatherland and the revolutionary gains as firm as an iron-wall and bring earlier the complete victory of socialism and promote the revolutionary cause of national unification by building up the unit into a revolutionary detachment, each being a match for a hundred foes, which is fully prepared politically and ideologically, militarily and technically, holding aloft the instructions of the Leader and the military line of the Party, put forth by the Leader, whose main content is to train the whole army into a cadre army, modernize the whole army, place the entire people under arms and turn the whole country into a fortress.

Title of DPRK Hero Awarded to Late Comrade Choi Yung Do, S. Korean Revolutionary Fighter

PYONGYANG, Feb. 11 (KCNA) — The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on Feb. 11 a decree on awarding the Title of the Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the late Comrade Choi Yung Do, a South Korean revolutionary fighter.

The decree said:

(See the relative articles on page 3)

The late Comrade Choi Yung Do, a South Korean revolutionary fighter, performed heroic feats in the struggle for accomplishing the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland, upholding the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The Comrade waged an arduous struggle for the freedom and liberation of the people and the unification and independence of the fatherland from the first days of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists.

Especially, he undertook and performed a forerunners role in forming the United Revolutionary Party, one of the main revolutionary organizations in South Korea, and, as Chairman of the South Cholla Provincial Party Committee of the organization, made a great contribution to promoting the class and national awakening of the workers, peasants and other strata of masses of the people of South Korea by arming them with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist of our times, and organizing and mobilizing broad patriotic democratic forces in the revolutionary struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the traitors by firmly rallying them.

The Comrade did not stop his struggle even a moment after he was arrested by the enemy and defended to the last the lofty revolutionary constancy as a Korean Communist.

The decree said in conclusion:

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea awards to the late Comrade Choi Yung Do the Title of the Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, together with Gold Star Medal and Order of National Flag First Class in high recognition of the heroic feats made by him in the struggle for the unification of the fatherland and the South Korean revolution.

CLOSED SHELF

Reminiscences of the Fatherland Liberation War

Reminiscences of the Battle on Height 1,211

By Choi Hyun

(Continued from the previous issue)

Such struggle for carrying out the instructions of Marshal Kim Il Sung won tremendous successes not only on Height 1,211 but on all fronts.

Through this, I again confirmed my belief that if I fought following the line laid down by him, I could destroy huge effectives and combat materials of the enemy and take initiative in battle at all times, no matter how unfavourable the situation might be.

Especially we must make a deep study of and model after the outstanding mastery of operations and tactics of Comrade Supreme Commander who accurately calculated in advance the direction of the enemy's attack and, on this basis, had our forces concentrated in important directions.

The enemy at that time made fierce attacks in the direction of Chondok Mountain and Saknyong in the western sector of the front and in the direction south of Kumsong in the central sector. But Comrade Supreme Commander, predicting that Height 1,211 was the main target of the enemy's "summer and autumn offensives," concentrated our forces in this region for its defence.

Even at the time when the enemy, after its failure of more than a month-long frontal attack on Height 1,211, eventually switched its onslaught to Height 851 northwest of Satai-*ri*, Comrade Supreme Commander saw that it was the enemy's vicious trick to disperse our forces and then take Height 1,211. So he issued an order on taking measures to further strengthen the defence of Height 1,211 and securing powerful reserves to hurl them into the battle, if need be.

As a result, when the enemy again attacked Height 1,211 in full forces, we were able to take the initiative and shatter their attempts confidently with a concentric force.

It was by no means an easy work to defend the height as the enemy came in waves of attacks more than once every day under cover of aircraft, tanks and artillery.

Untold difficulties cropped up in our way. All the more so in the early days of the battle on Height 1,211. Then we were without any strong defence positions. On top of this, the worst flood in 30 years hit the region, washing out roads and bridges. This rendered the supply work for the front very difficult.

Thus, some units did not get ammunition and handgrenades regularly and, still worse, some ran out of even provisions sometimes.

Taking advantage of our temporary difficulties, the enemy mounted a frantic attack upon us to capture Height 1,211 as soon as possible and penetrate deep into the North.

The enemy, advocating aloud the "heaviest bombing and bombardment," poured more than 30,000 bombs and shells a day on Height 1,211.

Height 1,211, once clothed with thouand-year-old, untrodden forests, was engulfed in flames like an active volcano, and boulders were smashed into dust. The rock powder on the height was ankle-deep.

The height was literally turned into a sea of flames.

However, no frenzy or means of last resort on the part of the enemy could break the spirits of the defenders of Height 1,211.

The political organs and Party organisations as well as commanding personnel, Party members and junior political functionaries constantly explained and brought home to the fighters Order No. 0070 issued by the Supreme Commander Marshal Kim Il Sung, rousiug them to a heroic struggle. The order called upon them not to retreat even a step from the height.

The fighters held on the blazing height open Party meetings and made up their minds to defend the height to the last drop of their blood. Then they signed the pledge to Marshal Kim Il Sung.

"Wholesale death to the U.S. imperialist aggressors!"

"Don't retreat even an inch!"

These were the slogans all the fighters with the Party members in the van shouted in the fierce battles that raged every day.

Still ringing in my ears are those fighting slogans which the warriors shouted at the most critical moment when they were defending a nameless height between Height 1,211 and Height 1,052.

It was late in October, 1951.

The squad under the command of An Bong Gyoo repelled the enemy's attack scores of times. In the course of this battle, a few combatants were wounded and there were no more ammunition and handgrenades left.

In the morning they were sure they had enough ammunition and handgrenades for the day. But the enemy's offensive was so tenacious that what they had was all gone before noon.

The enemy guns began to spit fire again. The enemy was preparing for the next onslaught. By the enemy's shelling, trenches were destroyed and splinters flew all over the place fiercely.

Squad leader An Bong Gyoo often looked back in the direction of the company to see if his comrades who were sent for ammunition and handgrenades were returning. He looked anxious.

Around this moment, one of his men crawled up to him and said: "Comrade squad leader! Let's fight dauntlessly like Comrade Li Je Soon."

It was Jung Joo Sup, a Party member. He had been an junior middle school teacher in Moosan before he joined the army. He knew very well about Comrade Li Je Soon who fought to the bitter end against vicious Japanese imperialism even behind the bars solely with a firm belief in the victory of the revolution at the time when the destiny of the fatherland was at stake.

The words of Comrade Jung Joo Sup, who was determined to fight the enemy following the burning revolutionary spirit and inflexible ideas of Comrade Li Je Soon, boundlessly inspired the squad leader.

The squad leader tightly embraced Comrade Jung Joo Sup. Presently, they parted and went here and there, braving the rain of splinters, to encourage their comrades-in-arms to fight like Comrade Li Je Soon. What they told their fellow-fighters was really fresh source of a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold strength and courage to them.

In repulsing the repeatedly oncoming enemy, they first hit at the enemy by rolling down stones, next with bayonets and rifle butts and then with weapons and handgrenades captured from the enemy. Thus they defended the height to the last.

There were so many such moving stories associated with the hard-fought battle on Height 1,211.

A fighter rushed in among the enemy with a bunch of handgrenades to become a bomb himself. Another combatant threw himself over the muzzle of an enemy's gun to block it like a steel plate which nothing can pierce through.

A signal man of an artillery unit re-established contact of a broken communication line with his body, nay, with his own blood vessels. A mortar man shot by an enemy bullet charged the gun again, crying out for revenge just before he breathed his last: "Wipe out the U.S. imperialist aggressors!"

While the valiant fighters on a height besieged by the enemy were preparing for the last decisive charge, singing the "Song of General Kim Il Sung," those on another height formed a shock party and hit the enemy from the rear.

When a height was in danger, even cooks came out to take part in the storm charge, medics and stretcher-bearers all rushed out to join in the hand-to-hand fight with their bayonets fixed.

In the battle for retaking a nameless hill to the left ridge of Height 1,211 Comrade Li Soo Bok, a 19-year-old lad and a Youth League member, silenced an enemy's pill-box with his youthful breast, thereby ensuring victory. Even today such immortal events remain fresh in my memory as though they had occurred only yesterday.

Whenever I recall those deeds, the image of Comrade Kim Choong Jin floats vividly before my eyes, the brave warrior of Mt. Chunbo who fought single-handedly and unflinchingly against more than 300 men of the ferocious Japanese regular army to the last moment of his life.

In a battle for raiding the enemy camp on Mt. Chunbo after reconnaissance, Comrade Kim Chung Jin all by himself lured the enemy in the other direction when they came in hot pursuit of the assaulting party.

He was a man of indomitable will. Though he was wounded all over, he decoyed the enemy approaching like a pack of wolves and led them up and down over the steep ranges of Mt. Chunbo. Because of profuse bleeding, he was exhausted and in the end was surrounded by the enemy.

The enemy began to close in from all sides, yelling "Surrender!"

Comrade Kim Choong Jin knew he was at the death's door, but he was calm and well composed. He shouted:

"Nothing can make me surrender even if I die. I will get more of you....You Japanese devils, do you know who I am? I am a soldier of General Kim Il Sung's guerrilla unit!..."

When he used up his bullets, he groped about in the dark for rocks, barely controlling his wounded legs. He carried the rocks in his arms and started rolling them down the mountain slope where the enemy were climbing up. The louder became the shrieks of the enemy hit by the rocks, the more rocks he rolled down, grinding his teeth....

Indeed he was an indefatigable revolutionary soldier, a phoenix.

Heroes Li Soo Bok, Kim Han Sik, An Hak Ryong and Pak Gi Pyung and all other defenders of Height 1,211 fought the enemy, inheriting the undaunted revolutionary spirit and red blood of the anti-Japanese guerrillas. The gallant fighters on Height 1,211 could fight the enemy and win victory in the raging flames in which even rocks melted, because they fought with their hearts filled with the same staunch fighting will and ardent desire as the anti-Japanese guerrilla fighters'. "We will sacrifice ourselves for the sake of the fatherland when occasion demands and will always live with the people enjoying their affection!"

When provisions ran out on the height, they picked cranberries and wild grapes in the half-burnt bushes to fill their stomach. In fighting the enemy, it happened sometimes that a little ear of maize about the size of a finger was a day's ration for several men. This small ear of maize was passed around twice but hardly any grains were touched.

Not only that, whenever the fighters had a hard time on the height, everyone first thought of the fellow next to him and superiors. They helped each other, valued each other and vied with each other in performing difficult tasks. The revolutionary comradeship and the traditional beautiful traits of unity between officers and men which are characteristics of our People's Army were displayed all the more splendidly.

Another noble feature I witnessed among our brave men at the time of hard-fought battles on Height 1,211 was this. The fighters not only carried out without fail the orders of the Party and the Leader, however difficult the situation might be, but they did it creatively and admirably to the last.

One day in mid-September, 1951, I was over on Height 1,300 in the rear of Height 1,211. Half way up the height, I heard clanging sounds as though they were hammering. I looked in the direction to see what had happened. Soldiers were making a tunnel through a rock.

Of course, I was always well aware of the staunchness and creativeness of our combatants. But when I found soon later what they were doing, I could not but be moved again.

Upholding the order of Comrade Supreme Commander, they were building a tunnel so as to knock out the enemy more effectively. Earlier, they had taken heavy artillery pieces apart and carried them up to the height on shoulder-poles.

Did anyone provide them with the wheelbarrows, sledge hammers and augers for the work? No. They themselves smelted the enemy's blind shells to make sledge hammers and augers and dismantled fallen enemy's planes to make wheelbarrows, for their hearts were full of a firm determination to faithfully carry out the order of Comrade Supreme Commander to the end at any cost.

However, the artillerymen on Height 1,300 were not the only ones who did this. As a matter of fact, all the artillerymen built batteries in the rocks. Then the infantry followed suit. The foot soldiers built livable and strong underground tunnels, the model of which one can see today in the Memorial Hall of the Fatherland Liberation War.

When they used up oil for guns, our courageous fighters caught badgers and squirrels to get oil. When something went wrong with their rifles, they repaired them by themselves with the enemy's cartridge clips they had picked up on the battle fields.

There was really no force on earth which could subdue our defenders of Height 1,211.

Battles were unspeakably fierce. Yet wherever our warriors were, there was always singing. They—workers, peasants and students of yesterday—derived fresh energy and courage from singing. Even during short intervals between fightings they composed new songs and poems that won the hearts of all and carried buoyant spirits. That was not all. Our men, who are worth their weight in gold, made numerous fine musical instruments out of Korean lime and wild walnut trees with their knives and axes on the front line.

Such optimism, too, springs from the conviction in the victory of the revolution and in the yet bright morrow. In the true sense of the word, no enemy can match the revolutionary fighters, so optimistic, creative, brave and heroic!

I should not forget to mention here the active aid the people in the rear gave to the men fighting on Height 1,211.

Particularly the people in Suksa-*ri* and Soongap-*ri* lived and fought together with our gallant combatants on Height 1,211 when a fierce battle was going on there.

Under the motto, "Let us take even one more shell, even one more grain of cereals up the height," the peasants drove oxen loaded with shells, ammunition and provisions over the Jikdong ridge that came within the range of the enemy's concentric fire, and reached our positions. And on their way back they carried the wounded with them.

When the longest spell of rain in 30 years hit the region, some units on the height ran out of provisions. Our heroic women, despite the fact that they themselves had little to eat, brought to the height even the potatoes they were saving for seed. They ground the potatoes into flour and made small dumplings mixed with peas so that our men could eat them just by boiling.

When a bridge on the supply route was destroyed, all people, men and women, young and old felled trees in the mountain in defiance of a hail of the enemy's machine-gun bullets and filled straw bags with dirt. Thus, each time the bridge was repaired overnight. This support of the people inspired our valiant fighters on the height to be more heroic in the battle.

The enemy, when they failed in the "summer offensive," launched the "autumn offensive." When the 5th Division of the puppet army was annihilated, the most malicious 3rd Division of the puppet army was thrown into the battle. For more than two months from September 4 1951 to the beginning of November the enemy mounted frantic attacks on the height only to lose 15,000 odd men and officers plus great quantities of combat materials. The enemy could not pierce our line even

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Let's Wreak 1,000-Fold Revenge on Enemies for Murder of Choi Yung Do

Memorial Service Held in Pyongyang For Late Comrade Choi Yung Do, Indomitable Revolutionary Fighter and Ardent Patriot

Chairman of S. Cholla Provincial Committee of S. Korean United Revolutionary Party

PYONGYANG, Feb. 12 (KCNA) —The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their faithful dogs, who are viciously perpetrating brutal repressive atrocities against the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots committed on Jan. 25 criminal atrocities never to be condoned by brutally murdering in prison Comrade Choi Yung Do, Chairman of the South Cholla Provincial Committee of the South Korean United Revolutionary Party, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and ardent patriot.

Upon hearing this shocking news, the entire working people of the country find it hard to keep down the burning hatred for and wrath at the wicked enemies.

A memorial service for the late Comrade Choi Yung Do, Chairman of the South Cholla Provincial Committee of the South Korean United Revolutionary Party, was

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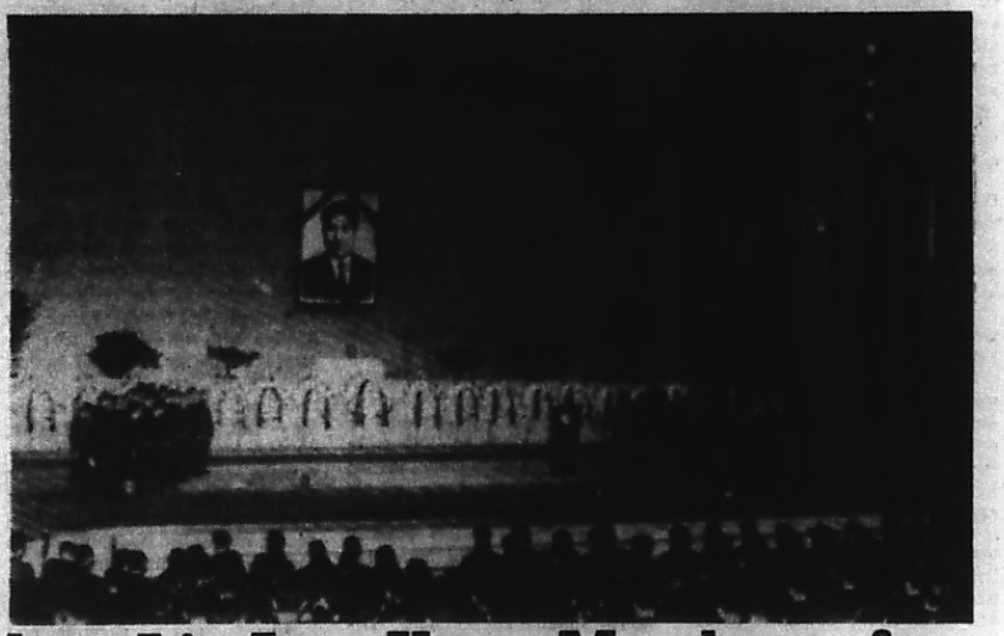
Above: The late Choi Yung Do



Right: A memorial service for the late Choi Yung Do was held solemnly on Feb. 12 at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

Memorial Address by Li Joo Yun, Member of Political Committee, CC, WPK,

PYONGYANG, Feb. 13 (KCNA) — A memorial service was solemnly held yesterday evening in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, for the late Comrade Choi Yung Do, Chairman of the South Cholla Provincial Committee of the South Korean United Revolutionary Party, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and ardent patriot.

Comrade Li Joo Yun, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made the following memorial address at the memorial service:

The late Comrade Choi Yung Do,

Today we bid our last farewell with great sorrow to you Comrade Chairman of the South Cholla Provincial Committee of the South Korean United Revolutionary Party, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and ardent patriot who has devoted his all to the sacred struggle for the accomplishment of the South Korean revolution and the historic cause of national unification.

The Comrade who had long been conducting arduous revolutionary activities was unfortunately arrested and jailed by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and continued the indomitable struggle in prison till he was brutally murdered in prison on Jan. 25, 1969.

It is to our sorrow that in this way the Comrade departed from us without seeing the day of national unification after which he aspired so ardently, the glorious day when the 40 million Korean people will live together in happiness in the benevolent bosom of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader.

At this moment of the irrepressible great sorrow over the loss of the invaluable revolutionary Comrade, the entire Korean people most reverentially mourn for Comrade Choi Yung Do who was so faithful to the Leader and the revolution to the last moment of his heroic death and are unable to repress the surging national indignation at the vicious enemies who murdered the ardent patriot so brutally.

I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the entire Korean people, express deep grief before the spirit of the late Comrade Choi Yung Do, Chairman of the South Cholla Provincial Committee of the South Korean United Revolutionary Party, who died a heroic death in the raging flames of the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle he waged for implementing the strategic and tactical lines of the South Korean revolution and national unification indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, arming himself thoroughly with the revolutionary ideas of the Leader. At the same time, I express deep condolence to the bereaved family members of the late Comrade Choi Yung Do and his comrades-in-arms.

The late Comrade Choi Yung Do,

The Comrade had pushed through thorny bushes and traversed the arduous yet glorious road of revolution since he was born into a poor peasant family in Samdoo-*ri*, Imja *myun*, Mooan county, South Cholla Province, on Apr. 5, 1923.

The Comrade had to undergo the unbearable maltreatment and humiliation by the capitalists and colonial oppression by Japanese imperialism and harsh exploitation by the landlord already from the time you hardly graduated from a primary school.

But, whenever the Comrade learnt the stirring news that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great sun of our nation, personally organized and guided the anti-Japanese guerrilla units and dealt annihilating blows at the Japanese imperialist aggressors, covering the length and breadth of the Paikdoo forests and Manchurian plains, he was convinced, his young heart burning, of the liberation of the nation and eagerly awaited in great excitement the day of the triumphal return of Comrade Kim Il Sung to the fatherland.

At the impressive, historic moment when Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, returned to the fatherland in triumph after accomplishing the cause of the restoration of the fatherland, the Comrade, following the ever-victorious revolutionary ideas of the fatherly Leader singleheartedly with burning loyalty to him, valiantly came out in the righteous struggle for liquidating the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism over South Korea and achieving the unification of the divided fatherland.

The Comrade took an active part in the work of setting up the People's Committee, the genuine people's power in South Korea and waged a vigorous national salvation struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who occupied South Korea in place of Japanese imperialism, and their stooges.

In the period of the great Fatherland Liberation War, the Comrade carried out energetic activities for rehabilitating and readjusting the local Party and power organs and public organizations in the liberated areas and assisting the advancing People's Army morally and materially.

During the temporary retreat of our People's Army in October, 1950, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges arrested and jailed Comrade Choi Yung Do and put him to all sorts of bestial torture and persecution and committed the thrice-cursed atrocity of barbarously murdering 10 odd members of his family and relatives including the parents, wife, children and brothers of Comrade Choi Yung Do.

But this ferocious atrocity evoked all the more the burning hatred of the Comrade for the enemy and confirmed his revolutionary fighting spirit still further.

After the war, the Comrade devotedly came out in the sacred revolutionary struggle for accomplishing the historic cause of the South Korean revolution and national unification with redoubled revolutionary mettle. The Comrade was well aware that the revolutionary work is by no means an easy job like travelling along a broad level highway or sailing before the wind.

The Comrade was deeply conscious that there were on the way to struggle countless trials, twists and turns and, at times, heart-rending sacrifices. Therefore, he dauntlessly broke through any hard trials and devoted himself to the sacred revolutionary cause with the burning fighting will to liquidate the vicious colonial rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors only through the struggle of the South Korean people themselves and liberate the ill-clad, hunger-stricken South Korean people.

In his revolutionary activities, Comrade Choi Yung Do grasped, first of all, the ever-victorious revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the Korean revolution and the great Marxist-Leninist of our times, as the only guiding compass and took them as the powerful weapon of struggle.

The Comrade carried out the dazzling activities for building a mighty revolutionary party in South Korea, upholding the programmatic instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, on building a militant and dynamic, revolutionary Marxist-Leninist Party and building up powerful revolutionary forces in South Korea.

Together with Kim Jong Tai and other revolutionary comrades, the Comrade forcefully pushed ahead with organizational and ideological preparations for building a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist Party, founded the United Revolutionary Party, a mighty underground revolutionary organization, in March 1964, on the basis of the full preparations made over a long period and undertook and played a pioneer's role in this struggle.

The United Revolutionary Party is a militant, underground revolutionary organization which fights for the South Korean revolution and the cause of national unification, taking as its guide-line the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the thorough-going ideas of *Juche* in which Marxism-Leninism is creatively applied and developed to suit the concrete realities of the Korean revolution.

The United Revolutionary Party set it forth as its programme of struggle to accomplish the cause of national liberation democratic revolution by forming powerful revolutionary forces with workers and peasants as the mainstay and thus driving the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces out of South Korea, overthrowing their stooges and achieving the independent unification of the country.

Comrade Choi Yung Do, together with Kim Jong Tai, waged an untiring struggle day and night for strengthening and developing the United Revolutionary Party into a more militant and dynamic revolutionary organization and resolutely fought through thick and thin for realizing the programme of struggle of the United Revolutionary Party.

As Chairman of the South Cholla Provincial Committee of the United Revolutionary Party, the Comrade made energetic efforts to consolidate the party organization more firmly as a revolutionary organization which takes deep roots among workers and peasants.

The Comrade endeavoured to select the brightest among workers, peasants, youths and students, and intellectuals and train them as nuclei elements, attaching the greatest importance to training the leading pivots of the party in particular in

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the struggle to strengthen the party organization.

The Comrade reared up large numbers of leading pivots and nuclei of the United Revolutionary Party through his vigorous activities, and expanded and strengthened the revolutionary organization among various strata of people including workers and peasants in the broad areas of South Cholla Province.

While conducting remarkable activities to build up a militant party organization, the Comrade made energetic efforts to organize democratic mass organizations.

The Comrade actively participated in the work of the United Revolutionary Party for forming the "National Liberation Front" and the "Fatherland Liberation Front" and organizing democratic circles under them, and struggled with might and main to form a broad anti-U.S., national salvation united front embracing the people of all strata—workers, peasants, youths and students, intellectuals, etc.

Especially, Comrade Choi Yung Do forcefully organized and waged the political and ideological work for arming the South Korean people with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and firmly rallying them around the Leader.

Even under the rigorous circumstances of struggle the Comrade deeply disseminated at all times among the masses of the people the revolutionary ideas of the Leader, great Marxism-Leninism of our times, his great revolutionary history covering over 40 years and the wisdom of the leadership and lofty virtues of the Leader through the "Selected Works of Kim Il Sung" and other works of genius of the Leader and the biography of Comrade Kim Il Sung, and explained and propagated with strong appeal the superiority of the socialist system established in the northern half of the Republic under the wise leadership of the Leader and the happy life of the people in the northern half.

In the course of his deep study of the works of the Leader, the Comrade grasped more clearly the truth that the revolution should begin with awakening the masses in class and national consciousness and did everything possible to conduct the work of political propaganda of the party in a more go-ahead way to suit the requirement of the development of the revolution.

The Comrade took an active part in the publication of the "Revolutionary Front," organ of the United Revolutionary Party, and "*Chungmaik*," its journal, and bent all efforts for their broad distribution.

The Comrade tasked great energies for enlightening and awakening the masses of the people through the organizations of democratic circles embracing the masses of various strata, himself went down among the masses of the people and energetically organized and conducted the work of political propaganda for arousing them in class and national consciousness.

Through such active and go-ahead political propaganda activities the Comrade armed the broad masses of the people with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement, and solidly united them around the Leader.

The Comrade always stood in the van of the mass struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and skilfully organized and guided the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle of workers, peasants and other sections of the people. Through such mass struggles the Comrade awakened and trained the people still further and constantly accumulated and expanded the revolutionary forces.

The Comrade correctly estimated the objective and subjective situation obtaining in South Korea and skillfully organized and guided the mass struggle to suit it, combining struggles of various forms —political struggle and economic struggle, legal struggle and illegal struggle, violent struggle and non-violent struggle—and prepared the masses confidently for the decisive struggle for knocking down the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The Comrade organized and guided with circumspection the demonstration struggle of the people of all walks of life for smashing the June 8 reactionary "election" and puppet "presidential inauguration ceremony" trumped up by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in 1967, thus thoroughly frustrating the bogus "election" farce in the areas of South Cholla Province and dealing a telling blow at the enemies.

The Comrade boldly organized and conducted the work for obtaining arms with Imja Island of South Cholla Province as the centre and rearing strategical cadres and energetically fought for making full preparations to meet the decisive hour of the revolution in South Korea.

In the rigid ordeal of the struggle in which bayonets formed a forest and prison and gallows blocked the road ahead of him, Comrade Choi Yung Do reared really a large number of revolutionaries and patriots and solidly welded the broad masses of the people into a powerful revolutionary force.

In the course of this glorious struggle Comrade Choi Yung Do was unfortunately arrested in July 1968 by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. The enemies put the Comrade to the inhuman persecution and bestial torture beyond description and the Comrade encountered with a new rigorous trial.

But the Comrade did not bend in the least the noble constancy of a communist.

Taking the prison and murderous "court" as a new theatre of struggle, the Comrade continued to resolutely fight like a phoenix, withstanding all sufferings and turned the murderous "court" into a platform of stern judgement bitterly condemning and denouncing all the countless crimes, unpardonable down through generations, committed by the aggressors and the traitors.

Flurried by this, the enemies committed the towering criminal act of hastily inflicting a death sentence upon the Comrade on Dec. 27 last year.

But the Comrade with an unbreakable militant stamina and staunch revolutionary fighting spirit of a revolutionary fought stubbornly against the enemies to the last moment of his heroic death, asserting with high pride the justness of his activities.

Indeed, the Comrade was a staunch fighter who showed exemplarily through his glorious revolutionary activities and unflinching prison struggle how a revolutionary who fights, upholding the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, should live and struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows about the revolutionary faith to be upheld without fail by those who make revolution:

"...I am a man fighting for the people and a man determined to devote myself to the revolution. I will always remain faithful to the Party, the people and the revolution. It is not a matter for regret that I, an individual, die. Even if I may lose my physical life, I will not besmirch my political life. He who possesses such revolutionary faith can withstand any difficulties."

Comrade Choi Yung Do was a true revolutionary soldier who remained infinitely true to the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, with single-hearted devotion to the last moment of his life, engraving this teaching of the Leader deep on his heart, and a staunch communist who fought to the last, undaunted in any adversity.

The Comrade shed his blood and laid down his life in the storm of the sacred revolutionary struggle for the day of glory when the 40 million Korean people will all lead a happy life under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, by overthrowing the vicious colonial rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and realizing the democratization of South Korean society and achieving the independent unification of the divided fatherland, for the bright morrow when the new glorious morning of socialism and communism will break on beautiful land of 3,000-*ri* of this country.

The valuable exploits made by Comrade Choi Yung Do for the revolution boundlessly warm the hearts of our people.

Comrade Choi Yung Do made a great contribution to the building of a Marxist-Leninist Party and the development of the revolutionary movement in South Korea by fighting with all devotion to carry into effect the strategic and tactical lines of the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland, indicated by the Leader, arming himself with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution, and the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The Comrade was an able activist who energetically organized and mobilized workers, peasants and other masses of the people of broad strata in the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle even under the difficult conditions in which the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique had gone to extremes in fascist frenzy and a fine revolutionary with the staunch revolutionary will of courageously breaking through any difficulties and with revolutionary comradeship and lofty virtues.

This is why the entire Korean people highly praise Comrade Choi Yung Do, a staunch revolutionary fighter, as a fine son of our fatherland and the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea awarded the Comrade the Title of Hero of the Republic, the highest honour of the Korean people, in high recognition of the valuable exploits made by him for the South Korean revolution and the cause of national unification.

The glorious life of Comrade Choi Yung Do who fought heroically dedicating his blood to the revolution to the last drop, fearing neither prison nor death, is a brilliant model and fine example for the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique arrested and flung into prison such an ardent patriot under the socalled "National Security Law" and "Anti-Communist Law" and murdered him in cold blood, bringing various charges against him.

Why should it be a crime and a target of punishment to have fought for liberating the South Korean people going hungry and in rags from the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism?

The anti-U.S., national salvation activities of Comrade Choi Yung Do were a 100 times, 1,000 times just patriotic act for the fatherland and the people and a righteous act which should be highly praised by the entire people.

Nevertheless the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique cruelly murdered Comrade Choi Yung Do eventually in prison. Where can we find fascist hangmen more heinous than those?

The brutal murderous atrocity of the enemies against Comrade Choi Yung Do shows in all its clarity how far the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have gone in their desperate machinations to bridge over the serious crisis of the crumbling colonial fascist rule in South Korea.

Today the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are resorting to the unheard-of sanguinary suppression of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people who have risen up in the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle, while feverishly stepping up the new war provocation manoeuvres without letup in a desperate attempt to find a way out of the inextricable predicament in the criminal war policy. The enemies illegally arrested and cast into prison Kim Jong Tai, Chairman of the Seoul Municipal Committee of the United Revolutionary Party, and members of this party and many South Korean revolutionaries and patriots on charges of involvement in the "case of the Operative Group for Communizing South Korea," "case" of the People's Revolutionary Party, "case" of the South Korean Liberation Strategic Party, etc. and put them to all sorts of bestial torture and persecution and are trying hard to butcher them wholesale, staging a murderous "trial" farce almost every day.

With nothing, however, can the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique bring under control the crisis of their crumbling colonial fascist rule or quench the raging flames of the revolution which are spreading like a prairie fire.

If the U.S. imperialists and their stooges kill one revolutionary, a big contingent of thousands of, tens of thousands of new revolutionary fighters will follow him to join the ranks of struggle and will brilliantly carry out the revolutionary cause left unaccomplished by him.

Though Comrade Choi Yung Do, an indomitable fighter, was murdered, the blood shed by the Comrade will never be in vain.

At present the entire Korean people harden their fiery determination to take a 100-fold, 1,000-fold revenge without fail upon the heinous enemies who brutally murdered Comrade Choi Yung Do, an ardent patriot.

In South Korea large numbers of revolutionaries and people who are armed with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, are raising higher the flames of the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle for carrying through to completion the revolutionary cause left unaccomplished by Comrade Choi Yung Do.

The workers, peasants, youth and students, intellectuals and people of all other strata in South Korea will certainly drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and overthrow their stooges and surely win the ultimate victory of the South Korean revolution by waging a heroic struggle, rallied rock-firm around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

Only victory and glory are in store for the South Korean people who are vigorously fighting, with the powerful revolutionary base in the northern half of the Republic and the active support and encouragement of the people in the northern half, following the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

With deep mourning for the late Comrade Choi Yung Do, a South Korean revolutionary fighter, and with burning hatred for the enemy, the entire people in the northern half of the Republic will do everything in their power to more solidly build up our revolutionary base politically, economically and militarily and to assist in every way the South Korean people who are

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the least.

As a result, the "summer and autumn offensives" of Ridgeway, a "mountain warfare general" selected from among the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who dreamt a fantastic dream of pushing back the front line up to Wonsan at one stroke by taking Height 1,211, were possible only on his operation maps.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors were so upset by the battle for Height 1,211 that they called the height a "heartbreak ridge." Because their hearts broke whenever they looked up at the height. And to them the gorges around the height were so terrifying. The enemy named them "punch bowl." For no enemy came out alive, once he went into it.

But the honest-minded people of the world look up to our Height 1,211 as a height of heroes.

All the defenders of Height 1,211 were heroes!

The immortal exploits they performed in the battle for carrying out the Party's strategic line, which demanded that not an inch be yielded, have been a source of inspiration to our builders in bringing forth the mighty strength in socialist construction of our country today. And from it world-startling miracles and innovations have come.

The significance of the battle on Height 1,211 is great, indeed.

That is why Marshal Kim Il Sung, always drawing a parallel between the heroic battle on Height 1,211 and the central task arising in each period of socialist construction, says that development of iron and steel industry is like the battle on Height 1,211 in the past war.

The heroic feats of the defenders of Height 1,211 will be told down to our posterity. They will be a source of fresh energy and courage for the generations to come, not to speak of the present.

Should the enemy recklessly play with fire again, every mountain peak in our country will turn into a Height 1,211 where the last windpipe of the enemy will be cut off.

(The End)

fighting, shedding blood in the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle.

The entire people will arm themselves more firmly with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the unitary ideology of our Party, and powerfully advance economic construction and defence upbuilding, all vigorously dashing forward in the spirit of Chullima, the spirit of each matching 100 foes, holding aloft the report at the Conference of the Party, the 10-point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic and the programmatic report delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Republic.

The entire people in the northern half will always make fuller preparations so as to be mobilized in the decisive struggle for completing the national-liberation democratic revolution and accomplishing the historic cause of national unification by pooling strength with the South Korean people and will advance, advance, struggle and advance in order to bring earlier the day of glory when the people in the North and South will live happily together in the benevolent bosom of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader.

Comrade Choi Yung Do who was a faithful soldier of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution, and an ardent revolutionary fighter, has now departed from us.

But the noble name of the Comrade and the immortal fighting exploits made by the Comrade will shine forever in the history of the revolutionary struggle of our fatherland and the indomitable lofty revolutionary spirit of the Comrade will live eternally in the hearts of us Korean people.

The late Comrade Choi Yung Do!

May you rest in peace!

On "Cases" Framed Up by U.S. Imperialism and Pak Fascist Clique

Today, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are making desperate efforts to slaughter and execute en masse South Korean revolutionaries and patriots including Kim Jong Tai of the United Revolutionary Party.

While stepping up manoeuvres to ignite another war in Korea, they are hell-bent on the fascist suppression of the South Korean people recently by cooking up many "cases" and forcibly bringing many revolutionaries and patriots to murderous trials, for the purpose of extricating themselves from the crisis of the tottering colonial rule.

Following are some of the "cases":

The so-called "case" of the People's Revolutionary Party concerns 41 South Korean patriots arrested on Aug. 14, 1964 by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi hirelings on "spy charges."

Despite the unprecedented torture of over 20 days, the scoundrels were unable to find any evidence for "spy charges." Even a "judge" who took up the "case" resigned his post, afraid of criticism by the people.

Not content with this, they "indicted" 26 patriots for "spy charges" on Sept. 5 of the same year.

In the first instance "trial" on Jan. 20, 1965 they fixed a preposterous "blame" on two patriots, but were compelled to release the rest.

Furthermore, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique arrested another five patriots on Nov. 21, 1967 on charges of "receiving instructions from the North," and on Apr. 27 of last year "sentenced" one to death and the others to life imprisonment. They went so far as to "pass" death sentence on Kim Yung Bai and gave life imprisonment to three patriots on Nov. 26 last year.

The "case" of the South Korean Liberation Strategic Party is a "case" completely spawned up by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi henchmen to oppress and stamp out the patriotic forces of South Korea.

They plotted to fake up the so-called "case" of the South Korean Liberation Strategic Party and put in jail on Aug. 24 last year the patriotic people of South Korea who had waged heroic struggles to overthrow the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists, set up a genuine people's power and accomplish independent unification of the fatherland.

The Pak Jung Hi murderous villains, on the orders of the U.S. imperialists, made no bones of "passing" death sentence and heavy penalties on 12 patriots, at a homicidal "trial farce" staged on Jan. 18, this year.

The "case of the Cooperative Group for Communizing South Korea" involved scholars and men of culture studying in West Germany, France and Italy were kidnapped in 1967 by Pak Jung Hi's puppet special agents on "spy charges."

No sooner had newspapers in these countries brought the "case" to light as a "kidnapping case," than the Pak Jung Hi bandits imprisoned 329 patriots between July and August of 1967.

At the first instance trial conducted on Dec. 13 of 1967, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi lackeys imposed capital punishment and heavy penalties upon 34 patriots of whom two were sentenced to death, making use of the notorious National Security Law" and the "Anti-Communist Law."

After staging "trial" farces, resorting to all sorts of threats and blackmails, they demanded penalties for patriots Nov. 21 last and sentenced two to death, one to life imprisonment and nine to heavy penalties up to 15 years' imprisonment at the second instance trial carried out on Dec. 5.

The "case" of the revolutionary organization in Imja Island" concerns the 27 people in all walks of life such as workers, peasants, fishermen, men of the press, educationists and conscientious national capitalists who had conducted their activities in Hainam, Ryungam, Kangjin, Mokpo, Kwangjoo and other areas of South Cholla Province centering around Imja Island, in order to

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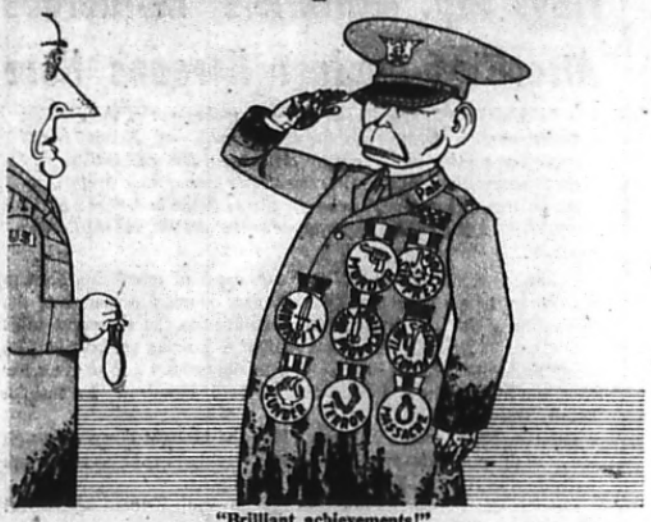
Bloody Suppressive Acts Of Pak Clique in Review



"Brilliant achievements!"

Recently the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi murderous fascist bandits have made efforts to strengthen the fascist oppression of the South Korean revolutionaries and people, including the members of the United Revolutionary Party. This means the last kick of the scoundrels to shore up their tottering colonial rule, while conducting a madcap drive to provoke a new war in Korea.

On the orders of the U.S. imperialists, the Pak Jung Hi clique staged a military coup on May 16, 1961. Ever since the first days of its military takeover, the Pak Jung Hi regime has committed the most suppressive brutal acts, suppressing the revolutionary forces in South Korea.

The Pak Jung Hi clique have produced over 3,000 fascist laws since then. The most notorious of them are the "National Security Law," "Anti-Communist Law," "Law on Special Political Offenders," and "Political Party Law."

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique made efforts to newly organize and reinforce oppressive machines including the "Central Intelligence Agency."

They have thrown the 60,000-man occupation army of the U.S. imperialists and the 600,000-man puppet army against the people, set up fascist suppression organs employing approximately 1,000,000 personnel, including more than 40,000 police over 380,000 secret agents and 320,000 police informers and 20,000 spies, together with the 2,500,000-man reserve force.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have completely deprived the masses of people of the democratic rights and freedoms, trying to oppress ruthlessly the South Korean patriots and people who are fighting more actively for freedom, democracy and unification of the fatherland.

Within the first 10 days of the military takeover, the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang, wielding "anti-communism" as the top-priority state policy, forcibly disbanded 261 political parties and social bodies, banned over 900 publications, arrested over 100,000 guiltless people and staged a murderous trial every 30 seconds.

In 1962, the fascist gang closed down numerous press organs by resorting to the so-called "press law" and other suppressive regulations. The total number of publications which were banned between 1964 and 1966 amounted to 695. The most outstanding among the framed-up "cases" is the "case" of Minjok Ilbo in which its president was condemned to death on an absurd charge of having sought a peaceful unification of the fatherland.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique restricted even the elementary human rights such as the right to existence and other democratic rights.

During 1965 alone, the scoundrels put to fascist summary trials more than 850,388 innocent people, punishing a daily average of 2,300.

The military fascist elements ruthlessly suppressed the patriotic struggle of the South Korean people such as the March 24, 1965 Struggle, the June 3 Struggle of the same year and the August 1968 Struggle.

The brigands have massacred large numbers of guiltless people since its military takeover and imprisoned more than 140,000 people including 4,367 "political offenders."

Of late, particularly, the enemy is directing the spearhead of its barbarous suppression to the revolutionary activities of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots, while madly trying to find a way out in the new war provocative machinations from their sharply aggravating crisis within its colonial rule.

This is to be seen in the fact that the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique imposed on Jan. 25 death sentences and heavy penalties upon Kim Jong Tai and other 29 members of the United Revolutionary Party.

The enemy also arrested and imprisoned patriots who were alleged to have been involved in framed-up "cases" such as the "case of the Operative Group for Communizing South Korea," the "case" of the People's Revolutionary Party, the "case" of the South Korean Liberation Strategic Party and the "case" of the revolutionary organization in Imja Island. They intend to slaughter wholesale the patriots, putting them to murderous trial farces.

Where there is oppression, there is always a revolutionary struggle of people.

No amount of desperate suppression on the part of the warmaniac U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique can reverse the stern historic truth. They shall never be able to escape from the approaching death and ruin.

They firmly resolved to arm themselves more thoroughly with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the unitary ideology of our Party, and powerfully push ahead with economic construction and defence upbuilding in the spirit of Chullima and in the spirit of each matching 100 foes, upholding the report of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, at the Conference of the Party, his great 10-point Political Programme and his report at the Celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Republic and to avenge on the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy, and the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang 100 times, nay 1,000 times, and accomplish without fail the historic cause of the unification of the fatherland.

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solemnly held this evening in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, where the skies and the earth are shaking with indignation.

A portrait framed with a black ribbon of the late Comrade Choi Yung Do, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and ardent patriot, who remained single-heartedly and infinitely loyal to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, till the last moment of his life, and fought staunchly for the South Korean revolution and independent unification of the fatherland, was hung on the background of the platform and a shining Gold Star Medal of the Hero of the Republic and the Order of National Flag First Class were lying beneath it as if showing his brilliant life and immortal feats he made for the revolution.

A wreath sent in joint name by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Cabinet of the Republic and wreathes sent from various political parties and public organizations and universities and colleges in homage to the late Comrade Choi Yung Do were placed on the platform.

Also placed there was a wreath sent by the diplomatic corps in Pyongyang in homage to the late Comrade.

Attending the memorial service which was held at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre were a large number of working people who were effecting a great revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction and functionaries of Party and Government organs and public organizations in the city. They came with deep sorrow for the death of Comrade Choi Yung Do, a South Korean revolutionary fighter, and burning hatred for the enemies.

Also present at the memorial service were Comrades Pak Sung Chul, Li Joo Yun, Pak Jung Ai and Li Yung Ho; and Kang Ryang Wook, Chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party; Pak Shin Duk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Religious Chungwoo Party; Paik Nam Woon, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; Kim Chun Hai, Li Keuk Ro, Ko Joon Taik and Choi Won Taik, Presidium Members of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland; Department Directors of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Ministers of the Cabinet; Kim Jwa Hyuk, Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kang Hi Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; and other responsible functionaries of Government organs and public organizations and rectors of higher educational institutions in the city.

Foreign diplomatic representatives and staff members of various embassies here attended the memorial service.

When Comrade Kim Jwa Hyuk, Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, declared the memorial service open, a dirge was played solemnly in the service hall.

Listening to the touching tune of the dirge, the attendants of the service were overwhelmed with deep grief over the loss of the dear revolutionary comrade-in-arms who remained infinitely faithful to the Leader and the revolution till the moment of his heroic end and renewed their firm determination to fight more vigorously to avenge him on the enemy 100 times, nay 1,000 times, certainly accomplish the revolutionary cause left by the Comrade unfinished and hasten the day when the entire North and South Korean people will lead a happy life together in the bosom of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader.

Comrade Choi Yung Do made really a great contribution to the building of a Marxist-Leninist Party and the development of the revolutionary movement in South Korea by fighting with all devotion to carry into effect the strategic and tactical line of the South Korean revolution and unification of the country indicated by the Leader, arming himself with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution, and the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The Comrade was an able activist who energetically organized and mobilized workers, peasants and other masses of the people of broad strata in the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle even under the difficult conditions in which the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique had gone to extremes in fascist frenzy and a fine revolutionary with staunch revolutionary will of courageously breaking through any difficulties and revolutionary comradeship and lofty virtues.

The glorious life of Comrade Choi Yung Do who fought heroically to the last drop of his blood, fearing neither prison nor death, is a brilliant model and fine example for the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots.

The Comrade was, indeed, a staunch fighter who showed well through his glorious revolutionary activities and unflinching struggle in prison how a revolutionary who fights, upholding the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung should live and struggle.

All the attendants observed a moment's silence in memory of Comrade Choi Yung Do, Chairman of the South Cholla Provincial Committee of the South Korean United Revolutionary Party, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and ardent patriot who devoted his all to the sacred struggle for accomplishing the South Korean revolution and the historic cause of the unification of the fatherland.

Comrade Li Joo Yun, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a memorial address.

Then memorial addresses were made by Hero of the Republic Yoon Chang Rok on behalf of the workers, Labour Hero Li Ryong Hi on behalf of the agricultural working people, Hong Soon Sik on behalf of the youth and students, and Labour Heroine Li Hwa Soon on behalf of the women.

Then poet Pak San Woon recited a memorial poem on behalf of the men of culture.

A dirge was sung in memory of the late Comrade Choi Yung Do.

The attendants sang in chorus the "Song of Red Flag" to the accompaniment of the brass band.

DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman Flays Jap. Militarists' Murderous Atrocities against Koreans Here

PYONGYANG, Feb. 10 (KCNA)—A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued yesterday a statement resolutely denouncing the criminal acts of the Japanese militarists who are ceaselessly committing brutal murderous atrocities against Korean citizens in Japan in defiance of the repeated warnings of the Government of the DPRK and the Korean people.

Noting that entering the New Year, cases of murdering Korean citizens in Japan have already taken place on many occasions at the instigation of the reactionary Japanese authorities, the statement said:

On Jan. 8, Japanese hooligans stabbed a Korean compatriot Cha Yung Soo with a knife, sending him to the ground and drove a car over him at random and killed him in cold blood in Katsushika Ward, Tokyo Metropolis.

On Jan. 10, a scoundrel named Kawabe brought down an ax on the head of compatriot Rim Suk Ki who was sleeping in his house and killed him in Itabashi Ward, Tokyo Metropolis.

On Jan. 25, a Japanese hooligan beat to death Korean compatriot Cha Ki Joon with a club in Arai city, Niigata Prefecture.

On Jan. 26, Japanese ruffians committed the outrage of beating up and seriously injuring compatriot Baik Jai Man and destroying articles in his shop in Tokyo Metropolis.

The unending injury and murder atrocities against Korean citizens in Japan clearly show that the reactionary Sato clique of Japan, in pursuance of their political aim of antagonizing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and suppressing and stamping out the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan, are vindicating these criminal acts overtly and covertly and encouraging them more and more by all means, the statement emphasized, and went on:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea can not tolerate the reactionary Sato clique continuing to trample underfoot the elementary human rights of the Korean citizens in Japan, subjecting them to national persecution and suppression and infringing upon their democratic, national rights, and resolutely denounces this.

The Japanese authorities are under the inescapable obligation to protect the Korean citizens in Japan by law and ensure them all legal rights due foreigners.

Both from the historical point of view and in the light of international law, the Japanese Government can never shirk this obligation.

The reactionary Sato clique's intensification of persecution and suppression of the Korean citizens in Japan by all means today is closely connected with their scheme to speed up their reinvasion of South Korea in collusion with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique at the instigation of U.S. imperialism and to whip up the militarist ideas and accelerate fascistization in Japan.

But this, in the final analysis, is the road digging their own grave.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people once again strongly hold that the Japanese Government must put an immediate end to violence, injury and murder and all sorts of acts of national suppression against the Korean citizens in Japan, severely punish all the criminals who committed violence, injury and murder and promptly take appropriate measures against the recurrence of such atrocities.

Your Instant Action and Help Urgently Needed

Your instant action is urgently needed to win an earliest release of an ardent patriot and revolutionary fighter Kim Jong Tai and many other South Korean patriots from the danger of death!

The shameless U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are about to execute them for their patriotic activities.

On Jan. 25 at the murderous trial, wirepulled by the U.S. imperialists, the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique sentenced to death Kim Jong Tai, head of the Seoul headquarters of the United Revolutionary Party and four others and to heavy penalties up to life imprisonment his wife and 24 others.

During a two-month period from the end of last November, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi lackeys, wielding the notorious "Anti-Communist Law" and "National Security Law," imposed a death sentence upon 14 South Korean patriots, life imprisonment 11 and heavy penalties up to 15 years' imprisonment 61, 86 in all, who were alleged to have been involved in a series of framed-up "cases" such as the "case" of the People's Revolutionary Party, the "case" of Imja Island and the "case" of the South Korean Liberation Strategic Party.

The blood-thirsty scoundrels went as far as to murder in cold blood on Jan. 25 Choi Yung Do, Chairman of the South Cholla Provincial Committee of the United Revolutionary Party who was an ardent patriot and indomitable revolutionary fighter.

The fascist suppressive brutalities against Kim Jong Tai of the United Revolutionary Party and other South Korean patriots constitute an intolerable hostile act against the entire Korean people and an impermissible challenge to the peoples of the whole world who value justice and human progress.

Please join us in denouncing the U.S. imperialist murderers and the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique and getting released Kim Jong Tai and other South Korean patriots as soon as possible!

Please dispatch a letter to the People's Korea for publication, demanding the immediate release of the South Korean patriots and condemning the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique for their sanguinary suppression!

The People's Korea

Koreans Here Struggling to Save Members of URP of S. Korea

Koreans in Japan waged a powerful demonstration denouncing U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for brutally imposing death sentence upon Kim Jong Tai and other patriots of the United Revolutionary Party of South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people and their stooges the Pak Jung Hi military fascist bandits perpetrated a heinous act of "sentencing" to death and heavy penalties 30 members of the United Revolutionary Party and patriots including Kim Jong Tai, head of its Seoul headquarters.

Under these circumstances, the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN set a period from Feb. 3 to Mar. 2 as the "Month to Struggle against the Death Sentences of Kim Jong Tai and Other Patriots of the South Korean United Revolutionary Party," in order to resolutely oppose the villainous maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi fascist rogues to slaughter South Korean revolutionaries and patriots and save the South Koreans including Kim Jong Tai and to wage the anti-U.S., national salvation struggles on a far more broader mass basis, so as to bring earlier the day of an independent unification of the fatherland.

All the CHONGRYUN workers and Korean residents in Japan are now determinedly carrying out the tasks of the "month," grasping well its purpose and meaning. With firm faith that they must arm themselves, before anything else, thoroughly with the revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, especially acquire his strategic and tactical lines for the South Korean revolution and unification of the fatherland. They are studying hard the report made by the Leader at the Celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with close reference to his report at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and the 10-point Political Programme of the Government of the DPRK.

On Feb. 15, CHONGRYUN workers and Korean compatriots in Japan held a central meeting together with prefectural mass rallies, in denunciation of the fascist suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The mass rallies were followed by street demonstrations and street appeals for quick relief of the imprisoned South Korean revolutionaries and patriots who have been sentenced to death and other heavy penalties.

Many branch workers and compatriots of CHONGRYUN throughout Japan from Hokkaido to Kyushu are actively unfolding street propaganda and signature-collecting campaigns near local railway stations, distributing handbills among local Japanese people, widely informing them of the fascist brutalities of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique and appealing for opposition to death sentences imposed on Kim Jong Tai and other South Korean patriots.

They also made door-to-door visits to Japanese people including local assembly men and influential personages in their cities and villages to collect signatures from them.

CHONGRYUN organs of various levels are working hard to inform broad sections of Japanese people, social organizations and prominent public figures in various countries of the fascist suppression of revolutionaries and patriots in South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi bandits, their stooges, calling upon them to actively support and encourage the just struggle of the South Korean people and to wage strong relief movements for the patriots, including Kim Jong Tai of the United Revolutionary Party of South Korea.

Besides, the Committee to Promote the "Month to Struggle against the Death Sentences of Kim Jong Tai and Other Patriots of the South Korean United Revolutionary Party" urged various democratic political parties, including the Japan Communist Party and the Japan Socialist Party, trade unions, lawyers associations, newspapers and other mass media, to actively launch a large-scale protest movement against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi clique over the bloody suppression.

In this way, Korean citizens in Japan are vigorously pushing ahead the relief movement, while Japanese politicians, university professors, men of culture, well-known personages and good-minded people of the world are coming out with active support and encouragement to the members of the United Revolutionary Party who are fighting stubbornly in prison.

(Continued from page 5)

realize freedom and liberation, proceeding from their bitter experience of life attained in the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists for over 20 years and according to their national conscience.

These patriots formed an underground organization, disseminated publications and vigorously launched ideological and educational work among broad sections of the people including workers, peasants, youths and students.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi hirelings perpetrated on Dec. 27 last year the most barbarous act of "sentencing" 16 South Korean patriots to death, life imprisonment and other heavy penalties.

Not only that, the enemies perpetrated brutal acts of cruelly massacring in the prison a patriot related to the so-called "case" of Imja Island.

The "case" of the Society for Comparative Study of Nationalism was framed up to suppress the South Korean patriotic forces, on account of the March 24 Struggle and the June 3 Struggle waged in 1964 by South Korean youths and students and other people against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, and the Pak Jung Hi stooges.

Though they arrested the members, the scoundrels were forced to release them, unable to find out any charges as soon as the "case" was brought to light before the world as a "frame-up" filled with humbug and fraudulence.

Nevertheless, in an attempt to dampen the surging spirit of the people fighting against the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty" in August of 1965, the enemy once again arrested the members of the Society for Comparative Study of Nationalism, attaching a label to it as a "seditious organization." But the villains could not but release the members in March of 1966, unable to find them guilty.

Notwithstanding this, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi bootlickers again arrested and put in detention seven members, fabricating a preposterous "case."

The puppet "High Court" in Seoul imposed prison terms ranging from 1 to 2 years upon three members on Nov. 26 last year.

During the period from the end of last November to the end of January this year alone, the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy, and the Pak Jung Hi followers, their faithful running dogs, forced capital punishment and heavy penalities upon 86 patriots among whom 14 were "sentenced" to death, 11 to life imprisonment, 61 to heavy penalties up to 15 years' imprisonment.

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